equivalents of -OH in the diol component. The -NCO/-OH ratio is sometimes identified as the isocyanate index (I.I.). Preferably the -NCO/-OH ratio is between about 1 and 2, and more preferably 1.5. The polyurethane prepolymer has the structure:

$$OCN-(-A-NH-CO-O-R_2-O-CO-NH-)_n-A-NH-CO-O-R_2-O-CO-NH-A-NCO$$

wherein -A- is an aryl or alkyl group; and R_2 is R_3 and R_4; wherein R_3 is an alkyl or a polymeric group having a molecular weight below 2000; wherein R_4 is a polymeric group having a molecular weight below 3000. As indicated above, the polyurethane prepolymer contains 1.3 to 6 % by weight of unreacted -NCO groups which are represented in this polyurethane structure. In particular, the nitrogen content of the solvent-soluble poly(urethane/urea) resin of the present invention is from 1.3 to 6.0 % by weight. Typically, the molecular weight of R_3 is less than the molecular weight of R_4, and the molar ratio of R_4 to R_3 ranges between about 90:10 and about 10:90; and preferably, R_2 contains from about 30 to about 80 equivalent % of R_4, and the ratio of R_4 to R_3 is about 55:45.

On page 27, please replace the paragraph ending at line 9 with the following:

In these formulations the red, blue and yellow pigments were the same as those in Examples 10, 11, and 12 respectively; and the conventional resin is Mitchanol's Surkofilm 71H. These ink formulations were prepared as described in connection with Examples 10, 11, and 12. While the comparative ink formulations A, B and C, could be printed using a gravure printing press, they could not be